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All communications should be addressed
as, whith die birand, London, W. C.

Generous Benjamin Harrison.

A communication from the President of the United States to Congress with regard to the poverty of some of the settlers in Oklahoma bas not received the attention it deserves. It is one of the most significant documents published in many a day-significant of the steady drift of the Republican party toward those ideas of paternal government which in their full application, mean a system not unlike that described

by EDWARD BELLAMY in his book. Gen. Harrison has been informed by the Governor of Oklahoma that in one of the townships of the new Territory there are at this time twenty-eight families in actual need of the necessaries of life. The Goverpor believes that the case of this township is not an exception, and that "in the very near future a large proportion of the settlers of this Territory will have to have assistance." He asks the President to call the attention of Congress to the condition of the Oklahoma settlers.

In his turn the President of the United States informs Congress that there is still in the Treasury an unexpended balance of about \$45,000 of the fund which was appropriated some time ago for the relief of the sufferers by the Miselssippi floods. He recommends that Congress shall authorize the use of this \$45,000 "to meet the more urgent necessities of the poorer people in Oklahoma," and promises, in case "a larger relief should seem to be necessary "-that is, if more money than \$45,000 should be needed for carrying out his plan of Governmental benefaction-to submit the facts to Congress. Gen. HARRISON further assures Congress that if he is authorized to proceed with the dispensation of pecuniary relief in Oklahoma, the money will be carefully and judiciously expended. Once or twice in the presence of a great

catastrophe, as in the case of the Mississippi floods, Congress has deliberately gone be yond its Constitutional power and voted money to be spent in charity. It takes a brave man in the Senate or in the House to object to these misappropriations of the people's money, for that is what such benefactions really are. To object or to protest or to call attention to Constitutional restrictions is a sure way to incur odium at such times; and few Congressmen care to face an overwhelming majority of their colleagues when they are carried away by an epidemic of sentimentality. To the unanswerable arguments of reason and law the reply is: "There is a higher law than the Constitution, the law of humanity;" or "This great and rich nation can afford to err on the side of charity when thousands of its citizens are in dire distress:" or "Let us vote the money first, and listen to your arguments afterward Save the lives of these starving people and let the question of Constitutional interpretation go." The Congressman who remains true to his sense of duty under such circumstances is a moral hero.

Of course, after the spasm of generosity at other people's expense has passed away the fallacy of these pleasibecomes perfectly apparent to every candid mind. The Congressmen who are so humane and liberal under the spur of sentiment are not putting their hands into their own pockets, but into the public Treasury. Their prompt action to relieve an emergency that appeals to every humane heart does not cost them one cent as individuals. The principle on which they proceed would apply equally well to the directors of any bank, or the trustees of any trust fund, or any other body of men responsible, under perfectly well defined restrictions, for the management of money which is not their own. It is not charity on the part of the Government; it is simply misappropriation of the public funds by sworn public servants. The phrase sounds harsh, but while our system of government remains what it is it expresses the

exact truth of the matter. The remarks above apply to charitable appropriations by Congress when the occasion is exceptional and the excuse greatest. Gen. HARRISON'S recommendation in the Oklahoma case comes under a different head. There has been no sudden and overwhelming disaster in the new Territory, like a flood or an earthquake or a pestilence. The alleged poverty of the settlers is due to ordinary conditions\_reckless baste in emigration, too sanguine views of the possibilities of the climate and soil, lack of thrift, foresight, energy, and practical ability, disappointment in the crops-such causes of want and suffering as are operating always all over this country and everywhere else in the habitable world.

If it is the function of the United States Government to step into Oklahoma and relieve the necessities of the inhabitants, it is equally and not less imperatively the duty of Congress to vote money for the relief of the needy wherever poverty exists, to feed the hungry whenever there is lack of food, to lend paternal assistance to the unfortunate in every State and Territory, to assume the care of the affairs of every man who is not capable of caring for himself and his family.

Gen. Harrison's recommendation concerning the destitute people of Oklahoma is based on the statement that in one township of the Territory there are twenty-eight familles "in actual need of the necessaries of life," and that the poverty of that township is not exceptional. If the conditions are as described, the fact appeals strongly to the charity of the country, but not to the vicarious liberality of the Congressmen at Washington. Only on the theory that it is one of the functions of the Federal Government to relieve distress wherever found, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, to support those who cannot support themselves, can the money be voted. And that theory is not the American theory; it is Beliamyism

No doubt Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON felt the glow that accompanies a good and generous deed when he wrote asking the Representatives and Senators to vote the money that belongs to the nation for the relief of the destitute of Oklahoma.

## The Bolt of the Ring.

South Carolina throws a little light on one of the causes of the prodigious political activity now displayed by the Southern Farmers' Alliance. The South Carolina Democrats have held a Convention this week to determine whether delegates to the State Convention, which is called for Sept. 10, shall be elected by primary election. Capt. TILLMAN, the farmers' candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, had 258 out of the 323 delegates. The primary plan was a device of his opponents, who hoped that if the election of delegates should be left to the primaries, they could control primaries enough to deseat him. Many of the counties had elected I the express sanction of the Minister of the

vention and for the September Convention. So far as we can find out, they had a perfect right to do so. But as the TILLMAN men had a great majority of the delegates so elected, the State Executive Committee held that the election of delegates to the State Convention was illegal, and it was declared that such delegates would not be admitted. The Convention called to pass upon the primary plan voted against that plan, whereupon the anti-Tillmanites composing the delegations from four counties withdrew and formed a new Convention. The original Convention deposed the old Execu-

tive Committee and adjourned. TILLMAN's opponents have been vociferating that he was trying to split the Democratic party in South Carolina. Now they have spilt it themselves. TILLMAN is undoubtedly the choice of the great mafority of the Democrats of South Carolina for Governor. He was nominated ast March, subject to the approval of the State Convention, by a Convention of farmers. Five-sixths of the Convention of this week was pledged to him. But his opponents have so long controlled the politics of the State and held its offices that they are unwilling to allow an outsider a chance. TILLMAN has denounced them rashly and intemperately enough, but apparently with some truth. According to him a ring of aristocrats rules the State. He proposes a change, and the ring bolts in advance.

The desire for change, weariness of the continual ascendancy of a small clique of favored politicians, the instinctive Democratic conviction that the majority of the party should guide the party's course and choose the party's officers, seem to be elements of importance in the farmers' movement in South Carolina. A Georgia correspondent of THE SUN pointed out the other day that the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia was bowling down the ring. Rotation in office is mighty good Democratic dectrine, and it seems to be about all the Democratic doctrine there is in the Alliance platforms.

### The Great Baptist University.

The reports that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKE-FELLER, the President of the Standard Oil Company, intends to give a magnificent endowment for a great Baptist University, are confirmed by the Tribone of yesterday, and he amount is fixed at \$20,000,000. He is said to favor New York as the situation for the new institution, and to be diligently engaged in perfecting the plans for its estab-Mr. ROCKEPELLER is a strong Baptist in

his religious convictions, and is by all odds

the richest Baptist in the world, for his

fortune is one of the greatest of modern times. As he has increased in wealth he has not followed the example of some of the prosperous men of that communion in seeking more fashionable religious associations, but has clung loyally to the faith in which he was baptized, and has given liberally of his substance for its propagation. His interest more particularly has been in the educational institutions of his denomination, and hence for several years past the Baptists have looked hopefully to him for the means to establish the great university which their leaders have long had in mind. They knew that if Mr. ROCKEFELLER gave anything at all for the purpose, it would be a sum so magnificent that the material prosperity of the institution would be assured. So great has been the confidence that the money was coming that the question of the situation of the university has been vigorously discussed for many months, whether it should be at Chicago, at Washington, or at New York. According to the Tribune, and naturally, Mr. ROCKEFELLER prefers New York, his own home, and unquestionably the best place for such an institution as he proposes to found. For the Baptist university, as its plan is described, is not to be a college for the academic training of youth, but for the pursuit of all branches and departments of knowledge, learning, and investigation by young men who already have been graduated at colleges. The purpose is to provide the university system which so many Americans cross the York, the capital of the New World, is un-

The endowment of \$20,000,000 is also enough money for the purpose, and it will be the only sufficient material endowment for a university in this country. It is more than twice the resources of the richest of our colleges. But of course mere money can never establish a great university, and more especially if it is administered in the interests of any particular religious denomination. If Mr. ROCKEPELLER's institution is to be Baptist to any extent further than that it is endowed by a Baptist, it will never be the great university he would found. It will be merely the chief of the Baptist colleges. The investigations of a true university cannot be kept within sectarian limitations, nor any limitations except those of truth and fact; and they cannot be used to advance any system of theology without discrediting them in the eyes of the public. But Mr. ROCKEFELLER is a very sensible man, his proposed endowment will be great enough to secure scholars of distinction, and the futility of attempting to make the university a mere tender to the Bantist communion will doubtless appear to him and his associates.

questionably the fittest place for it.

Meantime President Low is laboring to make Columbia College the great national university. Harvard is stepping forward to occupy the position, and the Roman Catholics are aspiring to hold it at Washington. Prof. HARPER of Yale is spoken of as the President of Mr. ROCKEPELLER's university

## Russia and the Jews.

It is doubtless true that, as the Russian Government has condescended to explain, no new edict against the Jews has recently been issued, and that the laws which are now to be enforced were promulgated some eight years ago. It will scarcely, however, console the victims to know that even the Czar's Ministers have up to the present hour been ashamed to carry out legislation whose barbarity has been unparalleled in European history since the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes. Let us indicate the scope and rigor of this crusade against the Jews. Hereafter, of the four million Jews in Russia, not one is to be allowed to live in the rural districts or in any of the smaller towns, the names of the cities where they alone will be suffered to dwell being officially specified. Only in sixteen of the so-called Governments into which Russia is divided for administrative purposes will an Israelite be permitted to live at all, even under the restrictions against rural residence just mentioned. Nor is it only from the ownership or even occupancy of farms that Hebrews are debarred. Hereafter they will be prohibited from having anything to do with mines or mining industries, and even from holding shares in a mine. They will not be permitted to follow the profession of civil engineer or army doctor. or to hold any Government post. They are practically cut off from the legal profession,

because they cannot practise without

their delegations both for this week's Con- Interior, and since this rule was made the sanction has not once been given. Their minds are to be starved as well as their bodies. Hitherto the universities and Government schools have been open to Jews, provided their number did not exceed five per cent. of the whole in any one establishment. Now the proportion of Jews admisalbie is to be still further reduced, and they are to be barred out altogether from many

of the higher educational institutions. It is estimated that the number of sufferers by the enforcement of these laws will not fall short of a million souls. What is to become of this multitude of involuntary refugees from the country districts and small towns? There is no room for them in the large cities, where the Israelite population is already excessive in proportion to the limited number of trades and industries in which Hebrews are permitted to engage. They cannot cross the frontier and seek an asylum among their coreligionists in Galicia or Posen; for the Austrian and Prussian Governments have pro hibited the admission of Jewish emigrants from Russia. Few of them can pass by sea to western Europe or the United States, for they lack the money needed to pay the expenses of the voyage, even if they had a prospect of obtaining work in any country with whose language they are unacquainted. There is nothing for them to do but to swell the ranks of their brethren already congregated in the large urban centres, and face the problem of existence where almost all the opportunities of earning a livelihood are cut off.

What makes the situation of the Jews in Russia singularly tragical is its hopelessness. If the Porte should undertake a similarly organized and implacable persecution of its Christian subjects in Armenia or Crete, all the great powers of Europe would remonstrate, and their protests would bear fruit. But European diplomacy has never ventured to claim the same right of interference with the home affairs of a great Christian power which it has repeatedly asserted with relation to Mohammedan countries. France, of course, whose only friend in Europe is the Czar, would never dare, notwithstanding the influence possessed by Israelite bankers in Paris, to offer an official suggestion with regard to his methods of governing. On grounds different, but no less cogent, Germany and Austria would shrink from establishing such a precedent. If Lord Salms-BURY should venture to offer any criticism on Russia's treatment of the Jews, he would, as Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out, be curtly told to attend to Ireland. If our own Government should attempt to interpose, it would obtain nothing but an indignant rebuff and a stern intimation that the next time we are threatened with war by England, we need not look for the timely arrival of Russian fleets in the harbors of New York and San Francisco.

There is just one way in which the intended persecution of the Jews in Russia can be averted. We have been told for a generation that the great Hebrew bankers of London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin are the real masters of Europe, in whose hands are the keys of peace and war. If this be true, they have it in their power to paralyze Russian credit and Russian commerce, and it is obviously their duty to exert that power, unless their religion is a sham. We believe that they will exert it, and that their unhappy coreligionists in Russia will be rescued by the capitalists who profess the Israelite faith.

A Move Against the Lady Managers The "Lady Managers" provided for by the Congressional law on the World's Fair not having floated down upon us yet from the upper atmosphere of expectancy, our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, undertakes to hold them up. It wishes never to see the Lady Managers. Fair troubles up to date, which have been dealt with by men alone, have upset our contemporary's sentiments into a dread of this female annex. Chicago's feelings have been so wracked by its new woes and mortifications that the prospect of Woman, in the shape of a Board of Lady Managers, loomrer the troubles a her, strikes one of her leading organs of opinion and our contemporary with terror instead of joy and love, and this is the result

"In a moment of weakness the committees in charge consented to authorizing the President of the Columbian Exposition to appoint an indefinite number of Lady Managers. It is said that President Palman, who is a chivarrous gentleman, is going to let each State depo-tation name its own indies; then he will appoint a

"Now, in the name of common sence, what good is this business going to do? Without power or dities or pay, the Board of Lady Managers will be a perplexity to itself and a nuisance to everybody else. Congressman Frank has introduced a bill amending the Fair bill in this particular. His amend-ment ought to go through. The Fair is a complicated business enterprise, to be conducted without sentiment or poetry. Only long experience in business or excep tional attainments in art or science qualifies any one for participating in its administration. Doubtless many women possessing exceptional fitness for special duties will be, as they ought to be, appointed in special capacities. But the appointment of a couple of hundred women as Fair managers, without duties, responsibili-tics, or pay, will be a grisvous error. The difficulties surrounding the organization and installation of the Fair are numerous enough new."

The principle involved in our contempo rary's appeal for a sence to shut out these Lady Managers from the Fair may or may not be sound in the abstract. But certainly, if any man outside of Chicago is willing to assert that a pack of ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen could not have run the Chicago end of the Columbian Exposition up to date better than the men who have made such a fearful mess of it, he

is a candidate for a house of lunatics. Before moving against the Lady Managers, the male Chicagoans must give satisfactory evidence that they have some capacity for managing such a show in their own united noddles. At present the public, instead of favoring Congressman FRANK's bill, will be much more likely to favor a joint resolution cailing upon the Lady Managers to come immediately to the front of the Fair business and turn its bungling and scatter-brained incompetents out of the committee rooms. They promise to make the Exposition as dismal a fallure as they are themselves.

There seems to be no doubt that the Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER enjoyed the G. A. wilt at the shouts of "Hurrah for the next President." which greeted them. Whether Gen. HARRISON enjoyed his Boston visit as thoroughly is another matter.

Mr. Swinburng's tyrannicidal verses or the Crar are only another proof that a word clot has formed on his brain. Exercise, antifebrile remedies, and absolute rest from hard verse-making may perhaps put the bard on

That delightful Kanses humorist, the Hon. LIBERT GRIPPIN, who constituted most of the Republican anti-saleon movement in 1888, and is still Chairman of the Anti-Saloon Republi can National Committee, now placifly average publicans the Prohibitionists would have had million votes, and CLEVELAND would have sen elected. Has Gen. HARRISON ever done anything for the man who elected him? There are so many men who are confident they did

the business that it is difficult to keep track of them all, but Mr. GRIFFIN of Kansas is

humorous to be forgotten. The new constitution of the Missouri Farmers' and Laborers' Union provides that farmers owning bank stock may become members if the amount of their stock doesn't exceed onefourth of the value of their farms. Isn't this dickering with the mammon of unrighteous-ness? Aren't these bloated stockholders just se bad as lawyers, and unworthy of the high privileges of the Alliance?

As a thinker on his feet the President hom Then the trouble must be that Gen. HARRInon sits down too much, and doesn't give his thinking feet a chance.

So far as "playing into the hands of the Democrata" is concerned, we should suppose that our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune might allow the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY to look out for himself.

The pulpit of the Rockland Methodist Episcopal Church or the base ball bat, were the alternatives presented to the Rev. FRANK FORebjected to his taking a hand in the national The bat, and another pulnit, offered by the more liberal members, were what Mr.

Forsythe took.

And why shouldn't a elergyman play base ball so long as he doesn't use his bat to pound his pulpit?

The Engine Post is certainly one of the mest unserspained papers in the United mates, so far as any sense of obligation to truth is concerned. Note that Post Empress. He was born so. He is not to blame. We are not to blame. The alethometer isn't to

It is sad to see the Hop, GEORGE PRISEIR HOAR spluttering and gasping, with lumps of cold codfish clogging his melodious throat.

Kindergarten Methods Applied to Church

From the Christian Advocate That was a nevel method of taking a subscription to pay a church debt which was employed by the First Congregational Church at Omaka, under the lead of the Rev. J. T. Duryea. When the people gathered on Sunday morning they may before them a blackboard with a diagram which looked like one side of a pyramid built of sixty alx bricks, eleven in the lower row, ten in the next above, and so on. On each brick was written a number which waried from 1,000 on a few about the top to 25 on these at the base. The sum of these num-bers was 11,300, the number of dollars called for. The paster explained the situation of the church and the meaning of the diagram. He said the mability of the church depended for a foundation upon a large number of small supporters, represented by the bricks in the lower courses with the amaller numbers on them. Cards large enough to cover the numbers on the bricks were distributed through the congregation. Upon one of these cards each one wrote the number of dollars he would pay, and the card was sent forward and tacked on the blackboard to cover the same number there. Where the amounts subscribed were small several cards were tacked on one brick. In forty minutes 140 cards were handed in, covering all the num bers on the blackboard, and making a surplus of \$75

### Boss the Speaker Mind It or Not?

From the Konsus City Times, Washington, Aug. 9.—Recurring to the generally so cepted theory that Speaker Reed's hide is as thick as that of the rhinoceros, and that all the shafts of invec-tive and demonstration buried at him, personally as well as officially, fall to penetrate his epidermis, there apas omniair, hall to pension as openims, there ap-pears to be another side to the question. A well-known and prominent fournalist at Washington, whose inti-mate relations with beaker Reed entitle him to "apeak by the card." On this issue stated to the Times correspondent that he bever know a man more thoreogbly sessilive to criticism and attack than the Brob-dinagian statesman from Maine. "You must not draw hasty conclusions in this regard," said he, "because Mr. Reed appears unruffled and is apparently indifferent to criticism. That is only outward, but in

Prove the St. Paul Daily Globa.
WARRINGTON, Aug. 11.—Col. Elliott F. Shepard hit Har-

ison a body blow to day. He sent a fall-blooded negre to Washington to represent his newspaper in place of Perry S. Heath, who is the representative of Harrison on Newspaper row. Heath has been for years cor-respondent of the Indianapolis Journal, published by John C. New, and always for Harrison. Shepard do approbation of Harrison, and at the same time demon-strating his belief in the intellectual possibilities of the

From the Globe-Democrat.

Torsza, Aug. 12.—The Citizens' Alliance, supplemenary to the Farmers' Alliance, and composed of men in other pursuits than farming, but who hold the same political belief as the farmers, met in State Con-vention to-day and formed a State organization. This new alliance new numbers 10,000 members.

Ex-Attorney General Leadto W. Russell has takenft into his head that he would like to go to Congress and the people of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties, who have known him from his boyhood, are only too glad to have him represent them. The town caucuses thus far held have all pronounced for him, and his nomination seems to be assured. Of course his election will follow, for the district is overwhelmingly Republican. Judge Russell will be an influential and important member of the New York delegation. Much of his time in recent years has been spent in the practice of his profession in this city, and he is widely and favorably known here in business and in social circles. He is a student and a scholar, and a man of striking presence, strong in the full vigor of manhood. The Republicans of St. Law has consented to take the nomination.

By far the most expensive coffee brought to this market comes from Blue Mountain, Jamaica. whole product of the region is small, and only a few thousand bars reach New York. It is usually bought b rant's reputation. Quite as good coffee is served at half dozen less famous places.

Naval officers envy their fellows of the Baltimore the task of varrying Ericsson's body to Stockholm. It means a pleasant cruise, independent of the aunoyances attached to cruising in squadron, and later, probably, some interesting duty in Europe.

There are probably more sinb bonds affoat in New York new than at any other time in the history of metropolitan clubdon. Neveral large clube owning real estate have issued bonds quite up to the value of their holdings. The smaller club have leaved bonds mostly to their own members and entirely on the good taith of the clubs, unless they happen to be uninco porated in which case the members are individually liable. In the case of the weaker clubs, however, the issuing of bonds is little more than a convenient mede of making an assessment Club bends, for the most part, bear a comparatively high rate of interest. The Kew York Athletic Club's 2a once sold alightly below par, though they were afterward at a premium. When the Calumet was without real estate it easily floated \$30,000 in bonds. The Beform Club's bonds are a second mortgage on its real estate, but the References are not disposed to attempt an issue beyond their real estate. The bonds bear 0 per cent, interest, and are held by members of the club in denominations of \$1,000.

Hebrew libraries abound on the far east side. The books are printed in the Hebrew text for the most part but the language is often a curious mixture of several central European languages. Not only are there hun-dreds of religious works published in this form, but German and Russian classics are also translated into the lings and kept in there libraries. The books are mearly all substantially bound. They are usually long in proportion to their width, and many of them have manifestly been long in stock. At these libraries, as at others, the chief demand is for light literature. Prayer books and the like are sold at many street stands in the

Many great cities have municipal regulations for-bidding ice wagons, coal wagons, and the like from making deliveries in certain streets of the city during certain hours of the day. In this way only to it found pensible to keep those streets clear enough for foot travel even. In ne part of this city is the ice and coal Wagon nulsance so felt as in Namen street and in the arrow streets cutting it. Hany people having offices a that part of the city have been thinking of getting up a potition asking the Aldermen to relieve them,

At Asbury, "What became of that tremendous mosquise you had here yesterday, ktil him !"

"He. I drove him around to the pound." Use For Fat Mon. "And that stout son of yours, what is he doing !"
"He's a hammock tester."

A Pointer for Minetomerica. From the Seattle Press, The Sivaches believe in a heli stiles, and cremaie OUR ARMY OF PENSIONERS.

Re-enforcements Three Hundred Thomson Strong On the Way to John 24, WARRIENGTON, Aug. 15 .- The most remarkable yessage in the address of Gen. Alger to the Grand Army veterans at Boston was that which declared that "more than 300,000 applior tions have been made to the Commissioner of Pensions under the new Disability law, and he informs me that applications are coming in

at the rate of about 10,000 per day."

to begin with, that the number is outrunning what and been expected, or at least intimated. in the discussion of the measure by Congress, It was then estimated that the number of aplicants during the first year would be about 100,000. And yet within the first three months of that year the number is officially declared to have exceeded 300,000, and to be going on at the prodigious rate of 10,000 per day. In this respect the experience of the Disability law woalls that of the Arrears Repeal law, which cost about ten times as much as some of its advocates estimated, and also that of the act of 1818 for dependent Revolutionary pensionars, under which the number of beneficiaries was estimated to be 374, and turned out to be 22,297. Congress in those early days of the country was dealing with soldiers numbered by thousands, but in ours it is dealing with hundreds of thousands; then it was startled to find that it had incurred extra obligations of more than a million a year, but the new Disability bill is involving scores of millions.

The question recurs, however, where all The question recurs, however, where all these new candidates for pensions can possibly be recruited. Gen. Algor is reported to have said that even the Grand Army could not tell within 250,000 how many soldiers of the civil war were still surviving. That would give an enormous markin for uncertainty: but he made the statement prior to the massage of the Disability bill in order to show that it was better not to try to estimate its cost beforehand, but to go shead and pass it any way. Commissioner Dud'ey about eight years ago estimated the total number of enlistments in the civil war as 2.780,178. Deducting from these the recal istments, he got a balance of 2.063,291 actual individual collatments. Of those living \$\text{2}\$ that time who had not applied for pensions there were 1.003,453, while those who had as a papied numbered \$48,553.

Last string Commissioner Raum revised these estimates and put the total number of Union addors, excluding reinistments, at 2.213,365. From this number the deduction of the descentions and the deaths is battle or by disease or other cause let 1.702,000 slive at the close of the war. Then calculating on the usual mortality rates, he found that the probable number of survivors for Jan. 1.1866, was 1.246,089. Of these, 373,102 were already then on the rolls, so that the remainder numbered but \$72,987. We further find that at that date the number of invalid claims pending was 182,958, which will give a balance, in round numbers, of 630,000 survivors not included in these classes.

And now, it appears, more than 300,000 applications are already made for pensions we these new candidates for pensions can possibly

the number of invalid claims pending was 183,955, which will give a balance, in round numbers, of 690,000 survivors not included in these classes.

And now, it appears, more than 300,000 applications are aiready made for pensions under the Disability bill, while the torrent has still head enough to produce 10,000 a day, which continued even for only a month, would obviously make another 300,000. It must accordingly, in 'iew of the figures already given, be a matter of some astonishment where the applicants come from, and also how many survivors of the war there can be who are in ordinary health and strength. For although, as Gen. Alger complexently remarked, the Disability bill gives a pension to any soldier or salior who was honorably discharged, after a service of ninety days or more, "no matter what his financial condition may be," yet at least he must be "suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render his usable to earn a support." If, therefore, out of the number of survivors who had not already applied for or received a pension, we have these hundreds of thousands additional who are testifying that they are unable to perform manual labor, the wondering inquiry must come as to how many veterans are not thus incapacitated.

It may be explained however, that the new bill fixes the rate of pensions at \$12 a month, and, since this is a higher rate than many existing pensioners have, a large part of the applications are doubtless for repensioning at the new rate. It was estimated in the House that the owned the sid 000 such cases. Again, the new bill makes provision for rensions for devendent parents of soldiers and sallors and also for children. Finally, a large part of the existing pensioners have, a large part of the existing pensioners have, a large per of the existing pension list is not for survivors of the war, but of the widows and children of the

even by the astonishing rush of between 300,000 and 400,000 new applications already made and now going on.

While nothing but the official report of the Pension Office can show the exact state of the pension roll to-day, and also of its prospective increase, there are yet some means of making an estimate on the subject. The last annual report showed that there were 4-9,729 pensioners on the rolls at the beginning of the last flassed year. The net addition for the vrevious year had been 37.168. That was nerhaps an average of the net increase for several former years. The net increase for the year before, however, had been 46.550 names, which was an unusual growth. During the last welve months there has been almost unprecedented activity in adding names. Still, if we suppose the total net increase for the year to have been only a little over 44,000 from ordinary routine sources, we should have on the rolls, at the beginning of July, 520,009 pensioners. We next have to consider 300,000 applications at the beginning of July, 530,000 pensioners. We next have to consider 300,000 applications under the Disability bill, increased at the rate of 14,000 a day. Expressing these new applications to ston at 400,000, sithough Gen. Alger offers no hints on that subject, and also supposing that 50,000 of these applications are from pensioners already on the list, as estimated in Congress, we should still have a balance of 850,000 new applications. Even if these wars successful to only (ii) per cent. of these were successful, we should still have a total of 210,000 new names added to the list making, with the 530,000 already estimated, a total of 740,000 on the pension vol!

sion roll.

It is evident that this is a very conservative calculation of what may be expected. The army of Germany and the army of France are small in numbers compared with this army of the army of the compared.

## An Insulting Notice.

"Is this the water office?" he loudly demanded as he entered the door.
"Yes. sir." humby replied the clerk at the nearest window.
"Well, sir. I have received an insulting notice, and I have called to ask for an explanation."
"An insulting notice." From the Detroit Pres Press.

tion."
An insulting notice?"
"Yes. sir: If it was sent out from here, and I suppose It was, somebody ought to be ashamed of himself! I'll find it in a minute. Ah! Here it is. Can you explain this, sir?"
The clerk received the paper, and took a long look at it; then he showed it to two other clerks, and they took a long look and smiled. "Well." demanded the frais citizen.
"This notice did not come from this office, sir."

"This notice did not come from this office, sir."
It didn't? I beg your pardon, sir, but it came direct. You can rend, can't you?"
Yes, sir."
"Well, what does it say?"
"It asps that unless you pay your hired girl the \$12 due her suit will be instituted for the recovery of the same."
—! but I-I gave you the wrong paper! Give me that back! I we got the other here somewhere. Let's see. I know I had it-I can't have lost it. Well, never mind, I'll be passing again in a day or two and drop in."

### Blomarck and The Sun. To was Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reference to your

able editorial "Blamarck and the Press." in to-day's Sun, allow me to correct a slight mistake. The Guelph Fund, more widely known as the Reptile Fund, was not placed at Bismarck's disposal by the Heichstag, be-cause that body had no jurisdiction in the matter. The Prussian Diet (Landing), after having passed a law ryanting sixteen million thelers to the ex King of Han-over, shortly atterward passed another law of seques-ration by sixtee of which the interest of that vast sum of money was placed at Bismarck's disposal, bla-marck, in his specto, advocating this latter course be-fore the Landtag, said that the fund would be used to "bunt the reptilies unto their dena." Hence the appoin-tion. "Reptile Fund."

## Color Bearer in the Field.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Color-bearer Gart-land belonged to the Skriyininth N. O. S. M. (now N. O. S. M. Y.). Color-bearer Martin belonged to the Sixty-shain New York Volunteers (Irish Brigade): both One regiments, but one served nine months in three term reafments, but one served nine months in three terms of three months each, being under fire at the first field Run early, and the other served from satisfment in 1661 continuously in the field till the close of the rebellion. The milital regiment was its mother of both Magaber's frish Brigads and the Corocran Legion. Turnishing the built of the first officers and non-sommissioned officers and achieve the war has had, and still has many of the old efficers and members of both veteran organizations. W. L. D. O Grass.

Captain late Highty eighth N. Y. Vet Notneers. (Mangher's Irish Brigads.)

No Umbrella. From Plack.

Ethal-Hy dear girl, how did you get your bathing

THE MESTERIES OF DELAWARE POL-XTICS.

Mr. Bayard Ran the Convention and Ran Out the Santebury Faction. WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18,-The nomination of Reynolds and Causey was perhaps the most hard-headed piece of political work that the Delaware Democrats have done for many years. Since 1882 there has been a feeling of hitterness and personal animosity existing between the followers of the Bayards and the fol-Where do they all come from? It is avident lowers of the Saulaburya." The Saulaburya have, ever since the election of Charles C. Stockler, who was Chairman of Tuesday's Convention, to the office of Governor in 1882. nursed a feeling of resentment against the Causeys of Sussex county. William F. Causey

Bepresentatives and one Senator to twelve Democratic Representatives and eight Democratic Senators.

Unfortunately, however, for the Democrate, the Republicans "caught on" to the fact that Kest county was to be given to them by the Saulaburrs and they consequently redoubled their efforts in Sussex. The day of election came. The bauisbury men worked with the Republicans against the Democratic party, some of the Saulabury men serving as Republion window men.

When the result was summed up the Republicans were found to have elected their legislative ticket in Kent, and also in Sussex. The Saulaburrs were surprised at the wreck that they had wrought, but they would not admit their error even after the Republicans sent Anthony Higgins to the United States Senate.

Barner" Saulaburr, Secretary of Natac and editor of the Delacarcan at Dover, has been aggressive ever since. He has said and written, with savage invective, scores of times, that he would not vote or work for Reynolds, "the father of the unit rule."

The primaries came last Saturday, and the Saulaburrs were buried so deep at the polls that there was not a Saulabury Democrat elected as a delegate out of the 18si. This was an awful blow to the pride of the family.

The Bayard and Walcott wing of the party, which had been learful of the disgruntled Saulaburys, and which had been trying to get Reynolds out of the race, were somewhat startled by the work of the primaries. Although they had secured at least three-fifths of the delegates to the Convention, they were afraid to use the power that they had gained, and to complete the annihilation of the Saulaburys as a faction by nominating Reynolds.

That fear and uncertainty was the occasion of the gainer and uncertainty was the occasion of the gain single and the power that they had gained, and to complete the annihilation of the Saulaburys. He told his party associates that Reynolds had won the fight and was entitled to it. He took the position that the Saulabury tail which was diseased also. He advised the cust

nominations were made without a murmur, and the Convention adjourned with the consciousness of having relieved themselves of the Saulsbury tail and buried it out of sight. The sentiment of the Convention was thus expressed privately by one of the delegates: We did the best thing. There was no need of temporizing, We made up our minds to get rid of the disjurbing Saulsbury element, and we did. They will now have to come back into the party and take a place in the ranks or go over body and breeches to the Republicans. We are now going into the fight to wip.

#### THE STEAM COMPANY BACES DOWN. Willing to Coucede About All that Commissioner Gilroy Demands.

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy had an interesting conference yesterday morning with President Andrews, Manager Prenties. and Counsellors Strahan and Hawes in relation to the attitude of the steam heating company toward the authorities of the city. The consequences of the interview were yet more interesting. In the afternoon the Commissioner received a letter from the steam company, in which they said:

Walving in the mean time all questions as to the right of the New York Steam Heating Company and the relation of its pipe tu Wall street to the applialt pavement, the company will put a valve opposite the Assay Office, or just east of it in Wall street, as it ex-pressed a willingness to do carly in July, and shut off team between that point and William street until it steam between that point and William street until it shall have impected and made any repairs to its pireatin that locality that should be found necessary, and will see the it that the pavement, so far as the steam pup is one cond, is not injured by any undee or abnormal escape of beat. The company while the steam is shall off apply the nulldings in Wall street east of the Assay Office from the company's mains laid in Time street. The steam company, while acknowledging no legal liability to relat the asphalt contractors on the will at once advise with the asphalt contractors on the subject.

lisbility to repair the aephant pavement in Wall streat with at one advise with the asphalt contractors on the subject.

Further, the steam company agrees not to interfere with or remove the pavements of the streets or avenues of the city without first applying for and receiving your permission to do so. As general manager of the compant, I have in the past near careful to observe the role and obtain the parmit of your department for any interference by as winn any part of the pavements of the other pavements of the other pavements of the other pavements of the other pavements at such pix one proceed and repair the pavements at such pix one proceed and repair the pavements at such pix one proceed and repair the pavements at such pix one proceed and repair the pavements at such pix one proceed with such work as may be found necessary to remove any detects, if any are found to sain, in the campany's mains laid in irroad way, south of Itsade street concidently with the performance of these undertakings on the part of the company, the company will expect that you will give the hereasary permits to enable us to make contentions to anyely new consumers and perform other work of constructions.

This document was sixtned by General Manager Prentias, and though it pleased Commissions to anyely new consumers and perform other work of constructions. This document was sixtned by General Manager Prentias, and though it pleased Commission toward concession which it manifested, he could not close his eyes to the fact that it was very dislomatically written. That the steam company would "at once advise with sepair to make the contractors" he recognized as not entirely a binding promise to repair the Wall street pavement, and the promise to repair the Wall street pavement, and the promise to repair the wall street pavement.

street pavement, and the promise to repair such places as "upon agreement" were lound to be the fault of the company was none too specific. He thought it over a few minutes and then said;

"Well. I will grant them the permits they need to do the Wall street work they promise to do, but I will issue no others until see from the progress of the work a disposition on the part of the company to do what I think is fair and right. I am very glad to see that they have decided to recognize the force of public opinion, and the rights of the city, its officials, and its people."

"I'm working pro bono publice."
"Which translated means?" "For a public bonus."

Gone to Join William Tell. From the Dallas Nesca. Nobody believes these days that there was ever

Treat promptly cramps, diarrhoss, Asiatic choises, and all bowel affections with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and you will obtain speedy relief, and promote a cartain sepa-

FIGURING ON THE INSPECTORS The Voorhin and County Democrats Ex-

Yesterday was the last day for filing lists of nominees for election inspectors. About 5 000 names have been sent to the Police Commissioners. The Democrats and Republicans are entitled to two inspectors each under the law. The Voorbis Democracy has provided a full list. It was reported at the Bureau of Elections that Tammany Hall and the Republican party would have two inspectors each, and the

County Democracy and the Voorbis party

probably ea h one.

The politicians of all stripes were interested strockley. Who was Chairman of Treesday's Conremotion, to the office of Governor in 1882, nursed a feeling of reseatment against the 
Causers of Suesez country. William F. Causey 
was Stockley's Secretary of State, and his 
brother. John W. Causey, who was neminated 
for Congress on Teseday, was and is an uncommonly active politician. It is declared by anti-Saulsbury faction 
had arreed to sell out to the Republicans, 
the respectated in the State campaint by the 
late Dick Harrington. Chairman of the State 
Committee. The disaffected Democrats were 
ready to carry out their contract, but a few 
days before the election the Republican managers, so it is and, discovered that they could 
not secure enough boodie to fulfil their part 
of the barrain, and as notified the Democratic 
who had agreed to boil for a consideration. 
The result was that Stockley was elected by 
a very safe majority, and the Saulsbury dislike for the Causery increased. 
In 1856 the Saulsbury geole made Benjamin 
T. Biggs Governor by the treachery in convention of some delecates who were sact to nominate either E. R. Cochran or William Herbert, 
now State Tressurer. John F. Saulsbury was 
the most prominent flure on the floor of the 
Convention of 1853. He was always on his 
feet, and the scenes and incidents on that 
would send him to the United States sands to 
Walcott when de to elect a Legislature that 
would send him to the United States senate to 
Walcott when de to elect a Legislature that 
would send him to the United States senate to 
Walcott when de to elect a Legislature that 
would send him to the United States senate to 
Walcott's least propegior. Lit wished to be reelected, but the Walcott men captured the 
country Convention, and by the software 
counties would not be more account 
the first of the country which men captured the 
country Convention, and by the software 
counties would go be mocratic, as usual. They 
worked and they accountly redoubled 
favor the ballebury was clearly the 
countries of the city o readers yesterday of the reports of Hun, an authority which legal gentlemen only are in

Testing the Momentons Question of Her Identity Through the Post Office

Assistant Post Master Gaylor said yesterday that there need be no inconsistency between Postmaster Van Cott's statement, made to a Sun reporter a few weeks ago, that if a letter to "Mrs. Astor. New York "it would be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and the statement of a certain John Exiantine of Pailadelphia, who told reporters there that he had, since Mr. Van Cott made his statement, sent registered let-ters to that address and received registry receipt - from New York signed " Mrs. Astor."

"The law." said Mr. Gaylor. "gives postmasters the right to use their judgment in delivering vaguely addre-sed letters, and acquite
them it they make a mistake in delivery, provided that they make a roper attempts to deliver
rightly, and were satisfied at the time that all
was right. If a letter should come to this
office addressed to Mrs. Astor. New York city,
without any indication as to which Mrs. Astor
was meant, we would not attempt to deliver it
at any house, but would put it in the general delivery, and if uncalled for within the legal period would duly advertise
it. Then if any Mrs. Astor, or any person who could show that he properly
represented acy Mrs. Astor, should call for it,
the letter would be delivered, provided the appilicant convinced the clerk that Mrs. Astor
was expecting the letter, or was accustomed
to get letters from the town that one came
from. If not called for the letter would tesent to the Bead Letter Office. Now, if this
John Fighantine really did send registered letters addressed to Mrs. Astor, New York city,
the letter was held in the recistry department
and a notification was sent to Mrs. Astor, and
when she or her representative called, she
would be required to satisty the department
that the letter was really hers."

"But the point is right there," said the re-'The law." said Mr. Gaylor. "gives post-

would be required to satisfy the department that the letter was really hers."

"It the point is right there," said the reporter; "what Mrs. Astor did the department notify?"

"I haven't the least idea," said Mr. Gaylor, delegates, to need of oget rid of a dwe did, and I must be satisfied that there is such a man as Mr. Eglantine, and that he did what you say he did, before bothering to find out. Anyway, it be received receipts signed by Mrs. Astor. New York, it can be taken for granted that the department was satisfied that it had found the right Mrs. Astor before delivery was mide, and the office is clear of any responsibility. If Mr. Eglantine thinks he has a case against the office, he will probably find himself mistaken."

mistaken. Superintendent Wood of the Registry Department said he knew of no registered letters having come directed in the vague way that Mr. Eglantine alleges. He couldn't give the time to look up so vaguely stated a case he said, unless the task was made his official duty, because the Registry Department handles something like 20,000 parcels a day, and Mr. Eglantine had neglected to say on what day in the two weeks he sent the letters. He was positive that there had never been any trouble about any letter for any Mrs. Astor.

PROF. HARRISON'S SPARROTT DIS-TURBER.

# It Takes Patience, but He Thinks He Will Tire Out the Notey Birds.

A horde of noisy sparrows has chosen for a roost a tree in the yard of Prof. J. O. B. Harrison's house in Centre street, Orange. They chirp and clatter until they fall asleep, and be chirp and ciatter until they fail asieep, and too gin again when the first rays of light appear in the eastern sky. They annoy I'rof, Harrison, Though he is a musician and a lover of music, he draw the line at the sharp acte of the sparrow. For several evenings he has been experimenting with the Harrison sparrow disturber, which is at least a partial success. He has tied stout cords to nearly every limb of the tree and gathered the ends at his window. When the sparrows settle down for the night he goes to the window and jerks the string. The sparrows become "rattled," and filt away in the dark, but just as soon as the Professor goes away from the window nearly all of them manage to get back in the tree. He has patience, however, and trusts that he will tree the little nests out and make the roost obnoxons. Another citizen of Orange has a fine growth of ivy on the side of his house, and the sparrows have been inhabiting it throughout the year until receptly. He has driven them away by going into the attle and sifting Scotch soul and cayenne neoper down through the viralle is a different kind of a man from irof, Harrison. gin again when the first rays of light appear in

The Foderal clerks and others who have had an opportunity to secure beer and other liquids at the restaurants in the Custom House and at the restaurants in the Custom House and the Barge Office found the supply cut off yearerday. President Meaking of the Excise Board insists that these Federal restaurants should take out heenes just the same as other gragaries or restaurants. Acting United States District Attorney O'Conneil agrees wit Mr. Meaking. Bittner, the owner of the Hage Office shop, immediately applied for alliense. Patrick Flynn, the owner of the Custom Heuse restaurant, has stopped the sale of liquids pending a final decision by Attorney denoral Miller, to whom the papers and protests have been referred by Collector Erhardt.

President Harrison's Cow in Pound.

President Harrison's Cow in Pound.

From the Indianguist Kent.

The President has a cow, a blue-blooded, aristocratic bovine, that imagines its sure its ewar is President that it has a title deed to the entire earth. This high-toned cow wanderedforth a few days ago and was irrowsing on grass paists with reliables of roses and billes forget-me-nots and Johnny-jump-nus when Patrolman Mefford of the "sparrow" force, arrested her and drove her into the city pound among a too of plebsian animals. She made a good deal of tusa, but the officer was obdurate, and Fresident Harrison a representative in this city had to pay the regular \$1.25 for her release. It is charged that Patroiman Mefford iceked up the President's cow out of pure deviliations in revenue for being refused an office. This, however, is not true.